K33-Linked Tetra-Ubiquitin

Cat. # SI3304

Background:	Ubiquitin Chains are essential components in the study of protein degradation pathways, protein trafficking, and cellular signaling processes. These polymeric chains of ubiquitin molecules play critical roles in regulating protein stability, localization, and activity. K33-linked ubiquitination is traditionally associated with regulation of the innate immune response. These chain types are also involved in protein stabilization and other non-degradative processes.
	K33 Tetra-Ubiquitin is a tetrameric chain of wild-type ubiquitin, wherein ubiquitin monomers are enzymatically linked together via an isopeptide bond between Lysine 33 and the C-terminal Glycine.
Application:	 Investigation of phosphoubiquitin chain specificity and selectivity Studies on the role of phosphoubiquitin chains in protein degradation pathways (e.g., proteasomal and autophagic degradation) Analysis of phosphoubiquitin-mediated signaling pathways and cellular responses Structural studies to elucidate the architecture and dynamics of phosphoubiquitin chains Screening assays to identify modulators of phosphoubiquitin chain assembly and disassembly processes

Product Information

Purity:	≥ 95% by HPLC-MS
Molecular Weight:	34678 Da
Physical State:	Liquid, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl
Quantity:	100 μg
Solubility:	>1 mg/mL
Storage:	-80° C. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles

References

- 1. Van Huizen, M. & Kikkert, M. The Role of Atypical Ubiquitin Chains in the Regulation of Antiviral Innate Immune Response. *Front. Cell. Dev. Biol.* 2019, 7, 392.
- 2. Tracz, M.; Bialek, W. Beyond K48 and K63: Non-Canonical Protein Ubiquitination. *Cell. Mol. Biol. Lett.* 2021, 26, 1.

Data

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